

HYPNOTIC PHENOMENA.

Marvelous Demonstrations by Eminent French Scientists—Persons and Objects Made Invisible at Will.

Strenuous Effects Produced by the Use of Magnets—Wise Men Mystified.

Boston Herald.

One of the most notable features of the scientific tendencies of the present day is the extraordinary interest taken in the investigation of those peculiar physical and psychological conditions now known collectively under the name of hypnotism, varying from lethargy, catalepsy, etc., to somnambulism. Until quite recently these investigations have been frowned upon and tabooed in scientific circles, and the fact that any man of scientific inclinations was known to feel an interest in matters associated with "mesmerism" or "animal magnetism" was sufficient to make him an object of suspicion and incur his good standing among his fellow scientists. The result of these so-called investigations instituted by the French academy, pronouncing in effect the whole subject a humbug and delusion, has lain like an interdict upon further researches, and the matter has been left over, for the most part, to charlatans, or to persons hardly capable of forming sound judgment or proceeding according to the accurate methods demanded by modern science. Science, however, in the remarkable progress made of late, has advanced so far upon certain lines that it has been hardly possible to proceed further in those directions without entering upon the forbidden field. Therefore, the old stigmas against trespassers have been taken down. For "mesmerism," that verbal scarlet, which word has had a wonderfully legitimizing effect; while "animal magnetism," that once flouted idea, has been proved to be an existing fact by methods as accurate as those adopted by Paracelsus or Edison to verify their observations.

REPORTS OF SCIENTISTS.

Many of the most eminent scientists of Europe are now devoting themselves assiduously to these researches. Periodicals making a specialty of the subject are now published in France, Germany and England. A catalogue of the recent literature of hypnotism and related phenomena, compiled by Max Dessoir, was printed in the number of the German magazine called the Sphinx, for February of this year, and this catalogue occupied nine pages. The list is limited to those works written on the lines laid under the methods of the modern school, all books being excluded whose authors hold to "mesmeric" theories, or who are even professional magnetizers. The catalogue is, therefore, as strictly scientific as possible and, being compiled by a German thoroughness under the different branches of the subject, such as "hysterio-hypnotism," "suggestion," "fascination," etc. It will prove a valuable assistance to the student.

In this country the interest of scientists has not yet been aroused to an extent comparable to that of European investigators. Old prejudices have not entirely lost their potency. One of the most eminent professors of a leading university is said to have been provoked to ridicule from his colleagues because of a marked interest shown in the subject, and a Boston physician of high standing within a few months confided to the writer that he had made use of hypnotic methods, with gratifying success, in the case of a patient where ordinary remedies had proved unavailing, but he did not venture to make the result public, since his fellow doctors might be inclined to condemn his tactics as vulgar.

A work embracing the whole subject has lately appeared in Paris, and as it is to form a volume of the valuable International Scientific series, published in English, French, German and Italian, it can hardly fail to diffuse a correct popular understanding of the results thus far attained. The book is called "Le Magnetisme Animal" (Animal Magnetism), and its authors are Messrs. Alfred Binet and Charles Fere of the medical staff of the Salpêtrière Hospital for Nervous Disorders in Paris. It gives a history of the patient researches conducted at that institution by the medical staff under the celebrated Professor Charcot during the past nine years. These experiments have been prosecuted according to the exact scientific methods and with the most extreme caution. The endeavor has been to obtain, first of all, the most elementary psychic phenomenon and to test every step in the investigations by separate experiments, specially devised to prove the good faith of the subject and the reality of his hallucinations, to eliminate the possibility of unconscious suggestion, to establish relations with similar phenomena of disease or health in the domestic or physiological, and to note the modifications which can be brought about by altering the conditions of the experiments. The authors possess the great scientific virtue of never dogmatizing on any point, but to state a single law is laid down, not a single hypothesis is advanced, which is not reached by the most improved inductive processes. A great service of the book lies in its enunciation of new and trustworthy facts, and in the physiology of the brain in health and disease, while it brings into the realm of physical experiment vexed questions of psychology heretofore given over to metaphysical methods exclusively.

THE HYPNOTIC STATE.

It is described as a different form of natural sleep, and all the causes which bring on fatigue are capable of bringing on hypnotism on suitable subjects. Two of the leading hypnotic states are lethargy and catalepsy, the former being analogous to deep sleep, and the latter to a light slumber. In lethargy the respiratory movements are slow and deep; in catalepsy, slight, shallow, very slow, and separated by a long interval. In lethargy, the application of a magnet over the region of the stomach causes profound modifications in the breathing and circulation, while there is no such effect in catalepsy. This shows the connection of hypnotism with magnetism, and various other experiments with magnets have produced some wonderful results. Here it may be added that Dr. Geesman, a Vienna scientist who has made a specialty of hypnotic studies, has invented and successfully applied an instrument called the hypnoscope, consisting of an arrangement of magnets, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any persons is a good hypnotic subject.

The experiments demonstrate that sensation in the hypnotic state varies between the two opposite poles of hyperesthesia and anesthesia; in other words the senses may be extraordinarily

excited, as in somnambulism, or, as in lethargy, they may be extinct, except sometimes hearing. In somnambulism the field of vision and acuteness of sight are about double, hearing is made very acute, and smell is so intensely developed that a subject can find by scent the fragments of a card, previously given to him to feel, and torn up and hidden. The memory of somnambulism is similarly exalted. When awakened the subject does not, as a rule, remember anything that occurred when he was entranced, but, when again hypnotized, his memory includes all the facts of his sleep, his life when awake and his former sleep. Richet attests how somnambules recall with a luxury of detail scenes in which they have taken part and places they have visited long ago. M. Charcot, one of his somnambules, sings the part of the second act of the opera L'Africaine when she is asleep, but cannot remember a note of it when awake.

There is a theory that no experience whatever of a person is lost to the subject; it is only the power to recall it that is defective. The authors of this work say that while the exaltation of the memory during somnambulism does not give absolute proof to the theory that nothing is lost, it does show that the power of recall is not the power to recall it, but the power to preserve it. The trace is always there, but what is lacking is the power to evoke it; and it is highly probable that if we were subjected to hypnosis, or the action of suitable excitants, memories of all appearances dead, might be revived.

A comparison between the phenomena of awakening from natural and artificial sleep is instituted. In the case of dreaming, recollection more or less distinct persists for a few seconds, then becomes effaced. This forgetfulness is even more marked in the case of hypnosis. On returning to natural consciousness the subject cannot reproduce a single one of the scenes which he has played his part as a witness or actor. The loss, however, is not complete, for often a word or two is sufficient to bring back a whole scene, though this word or two, coming from the operator to subject, partakes more or less of the nature of a suggestion.

"Suggestion," by which is meant the production of thoughts and actions on the part of the subject through some indication or hint given by the operator, is found to be analogous to dreaming. The authors: "All suggestion consists essentially in acting on a person by an idea, every effect suggested is the resultant of a phenomenon of ideation; but we must add that the ideation is an outward sign; taken alone it is only a decisive of some physiological process, which is alone capable of producing a material effect." Persons vary in their susceptibility to suggestion. "For suggestion to succeed the subject must have naturally fallen, or been artificially thrown into the state of morbid receptivity; but it is difficult to determine accurately the conditions of suggestibility. However, we may mention two. The first is the mental inertia of the subject; the consciousness is completely empty; an idea is suggested, and reigns supreme over the slumbering consciousness." The second is psychic hyperexcitability, the cause of the aptitude for suggestion. From the standpoint of psychology the explanation of the effects of suggestion is to be found in the association of ideas. "Suggestion in its positive aspect is nothing else than the throwing into action of a mental association previously existing in the mind of the hypnotic. For example, we say to a patient: 'Look, you have a bird in your apron,' and no sooner are these simple words pronounced than she sees the bird, feels it with her fingers, and sometimes even hears it sing." All these ideas are associated in the mind by habit, and consequently they are called into action. "Again, in place of speech we engage the attention of the patient, and when her gaze is fixed, we settle and obediently follow all our movements, we imitate with the hand the motion of an object which dies. Soon the patient cries: 'Oh, what a pretty bird!' How has a simple gesture produced so singular an effect? Again, the patient is told: 'When we charge the brain of an entranced patient with some strange idea, such as, 'On awakening you will rob Mr. So-and-so of his handkerchief,' and on awakening the patient completely obeys the command, there is nothing more than an image associated with an act. In point of fact, the patient has appropriated and assimilated the idea of the experimenter. She does not passively execute a strange order, but the order has passed in her consciousness from passive to active. We can go as far as to say that the patient has the will to steal. This state is complex and obscure; hitherto no one has explained it." If suggestions impelling to crime offer enigmas, how much more do suggestions that inhibit? * * * The facts of paralysis by suggestion completely upset classical psychology. The experimenter produces a paralysis so easily, knows neither what he produces or how he does it. Take the example of a systematic anesthesia (paralysis of sensation). We say to the subject: "On awakening you will not see Mr. X, who is there before you; he will have completely disappeared." No sooner said than done; the patient on awakening sees everyone around her except Mr. X; when she speaks she does not answer his questions; if he places his hand on her shoulder, she does not feel the contact, but if he gets in her way she walks straight on, and is terrified at being stopped by an invisible obstacle. * * * Here the laws of association, which do such good service in solving psychological problems, abandon us completely. Apparently they do not account for all the facts of consciousness.

PORTRAITS BY HALLUCINATION.

A remarkable and suggestive series of experiments has been performed with portraits by hallucination given in the back. These experiments show that if by suggestion a subject is made to see a portrait on a sheet of card board which is exactly alike on both sides, the image will always be seen on the same side, and, however it is presented, the subject will always place the card with the surfaces and the edges in the exact positions they occupied at the moment of suggestion, in such a manner that the image can neither be reversed nor inclined. If the surfaces are reversed, the image is no longer seen, if the edges, it is seen upside down. The subject is never caught in a mistake; he

changes may be made out of his sight, but the image is invariably seen in accordance with the conditions, although absolutely no difference is detected by the normal vision between the two blank surfaces of the sheet.

One experiment brings out this fact clearly. On a white sheet of paper is placed a card equally white, with a fine point, but without touching the paper the contour of the card is followed, while the idea of a line traced in black is suggested to the subject. The subject, when awakened, is asked to fold the paper according to these imaginary lines. He holds the paper at the distance at which it was at the moment of the suggestion, and folds it in the form of a rectangle exactly superposable on the card.

A curious experiment of the same line has been often repeated by Professor Charcot. The subject is given the suggestion of a portrait on a white card, which is then shuffled up with a dozen cards, all alike. On awakening, the subject is asked to turn over the collection without being told the reason why it is wished. When he comes to the card on which had been located the imaginary portrait, he at once perceives it. The detail of these experiments is very curious. Suppose we show the imaginary portrait at a distance of two yards from the subject's eyes, the card appears white, whereas a real photograph would appear gray. It is gradually brought nearer, the imaginary hallucination is completely obliterated, and necessary for it to be much nearer than an ordinary photograph for the patient to recognize the subject. By means of opera glasses we can make the patient recognize his hallucination at a distance at which he could not perceive with the naked eye. In short, the imaginary object which figures in the hallucination is perceived under the same conditions as if it were real! Various other experiments are detailed in support of this formula. The operator is only act as if they are focused upon the point of hallucination, and in the case of a short-sighted subject they had to be altered to allow for the defect of vision. If the patient looks through a prism the image is seen distorted, although the subject is absolutely ignorant of the properties of a prism, as well as of the fact that the glass is a prism. The hypothesis favored by the authors to account for these and similar facts is that of the "point of reduplicity," the image being associated with some slight detail of the white card when the suggestion was made, such as a point or grain or other peculiarity of the surface imperceptible to the normal vision. One of the most convincing arguments in support of this hypothesis is the fact that a photograph of the plain white card used when the portrait was suggested may be substituted, and, on being shown to the subject, the hallucinatory image is seen just the same, even two years after the original experiment, and was done in one case.

SOME STRANGE PHENOMENA OF POLARITY ARE related. The following experiments are related by Binet and Fere in illustration. "We gave a patient in somnambulism the common hallucination of a bird poised on her finger. While she is caressing the imaginary bird she is awakened and a magnet is brought near to her hand. The bird immediately disappears, but almost immediately reappears. The patient complains from time to time of pain in the head at a point corresponding to what has been described in this book as the visual center (some distance above and slightly posterior to the ear). The magnet also has the same effect in suspending real perception. One of the patients sees a Chinese girl, a singer, a dancer, and took flight on sight of the instrument. When a blow was struck, she instantly fell into catalepsy. She was re-awakened, and asked to look attentively at the gong; meanwhile without her knowledge, a small magnet was brought near her head. After a minute the instrument had completely disappeared from her sight. When it was struck with redoubled force, she only looked from side to side with an air of slight astonishment. In the case of a colored figure the magnet again had the same effect. What mysteries are veiled in the exploration of its vast and intricate problems, the foundations of the work are being laid in a most subtle manner. What mysteries may yet be laid bare can hardly be conjectured. At all events the results cannot fail to have a great pathological value, and it seems probable that, with conditions once accurately established, the most valuable gains may be made in the treatment of disease, particularly those disorders of a nervous or mental nature.

A FACT THAT OUGHT TO BE WELL KNOWN.

The liver is the pendulum of the human system, and when it is not in healthy action the other organs of the body are more or less affected, and disease is the consequence. Use Maguire's Kidney and Liver Pills, and you will regulate the liver, cleanse the blood, open the bowels and remove the entire system.

The eighth anniversary of the death of the Prince Imperial of France, who was killed while fighting with the British troops in Zululand, was celebrated with due solemnity at St. Mary's Catholic church, Chisholm, the other morning. The Empress Eugenie, owing to an unexpected delay in the arrival of the boat from Naples, was not able to be present, and the imperial family was represented by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, General and Lady Evelyn Wood, Captain Slade and Mrs. Slade and M. Uilman, valet of the deceased prince, who brought the body to England and assisted in the services. Queen Victoria sent a wreath of gardenias and other choice flowers to be placed on the coffin of the prince.

"The condition of Carlyle's house in Great Cheyne row," writes the London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury, "is a positive scandal. It has not been occupied since the death of the sage, probably because the owner has put on a fancy rent in consideration of the fame of the last tenant. But whether occupied or not occupied, the house might, as regards its exterior at least, be kept in a state of decent repair. Pilgrims from all parts of the world continually visit it, and they must be shocked to see the broken windows, the decaying woodwork, and the kitchen area filled with old boots, and other abominations."

THEY COME! THEY COME!

From All Parts of the State Come Reports that Representatives Will be Sent to Fort Worth.

North Texas Thoroughly Aroused Over the Amendment Issue—Is Discussion the Order of the Day.

Coming Two Hundred Strong.

Special to the Gazette.

WEATHERFORD, TEX., June 28.—The prohibitionists met at the court house last night and appointed delegates to the grand prohibition rally at Fort Worth on the 30th. About 200 delegates were appointed and it is thought fully that number will attend and perhaps a good many more.

Colonel S. W. T. Lanham left on the east-bound train yesterday evening for Dallas where he will address the people of that place in favor of prohibition to-night.

Judge L. N. Bosch and Mr. A. F. Starn received a telegram this evening from Colonel Lanham, who is now in Dallas, stating that Colonel W. L. Crawford of Dallas will address the people of Weatherford and Parker county, favoring the amendment, Friday night, next. Colonel Crawford is an eminent speaker and will have one of the largest hearings ever given a speaker in this place.

Colonel R. Q. Mills will address the people of this place to-morrow—Wednesday—night at 8:30 o'clock, at the court-house, in opposition to the amendment. It is safe to say the courthouse will be packed by both pros and antis to hear his speech.

At Meridian.

Special to the Gazette.

MERIDIAN, TEX., June 28.—Prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists are about equally divided, notwithstanding both sides claim the majority.

To Speak at Livingston.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX., June 27.—Judge A. T. Watts left this afternoon for Southeastern Texas to conduct an anti-prohibition campaign. He will open it at Livingston on next Thursday.

At Athens.

Special to the Gazette.

ATHENS, TEX., June 28.—The largest concourse of citizens that ever assembled together in this county met to-day at a barbecue in Athens to hear prohibition discussed. Distinguished speakers from all around were present, Dr. Carroll and E. A. Jones spoke in favor of the amendment and R. E. Lee spoke against it. Time was equally divided and good attention was given all the speakers.

At Sweetwater.

SWEETWATER, TEX., June 27.—Hon. G. W. Smith of Colorado City delivered an eloquent address in favor of the prohibition amendment to a good crowd at this place Saturday evening. Many ladies and a number of county voters were in attendance.

At Sherman.

SHERMAN, TEX., June 28.—Major S. K. Street of Dallas delivered a speech at the courthouse this morning in favor of the prohibition amendment, and in reply to Judge Gustave Cook's speech delivered at the opera house last night in opposition to the amendment. Major Street was favored with only a fair audience, but spoke for two hours reviewing all the arguments presented by Judge Cook. Hon. W. J. Swain of Austin addressed the citizens of Sherman at the courthouse to-night in favor of the prohibition amendment. He was favored with one of the largest audiences that has greeted any speaker in this city since the opening of the present campaign. There was a large attendance of ladies, and the speaker was repeatedly cheered during his speech.

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BELCHER.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF Town Lots AND Farming Lands

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887,

In the town of Belcher, Montague county, Tex., on the Gainesville, Henrietta and Western Railroad, branch of the Missouri Pacific, 47 miles west of Gainesville, 23 miles east of Henrietta, 12 miles west of north of Montague, and on the three miles south of Red river and the beautiful Midian Territory.

Terms of Sale of Lots.—All sums up to \$100, cash; \$200 and under, \$100 cash, balance in one year; \$500 and under, \$100 cash, balance in one and two years; \$1000 and under, \$100 cash, balance in one, two and three years.

Terms of Sale of Lands.—From \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. One-fourth cash, and balance in two, three and four years, with 5 percent interest per annum on all time payments from date of sale, and 10 percent discount for cash on all time payments made at the time of sale.

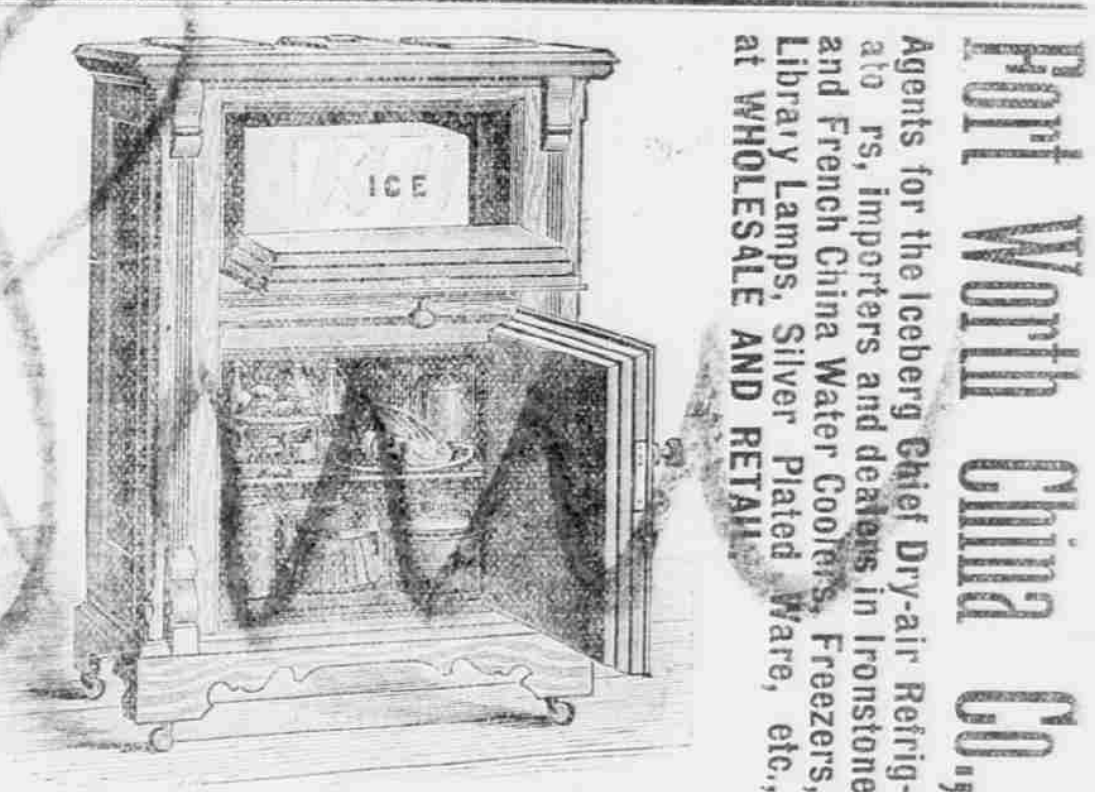
2,500 Lots and 27,000 Acres of Land Included in this Great Sale at Belcher.

Lots 50x150 feet deep for residence purposes; lots 25x120 feet for business purposes; lands in 80 and 160 acre tracts. Titles absolutely good. Warranty deeds will be given purchasers.

For maps, circulars and further information address as below.

Messrs. Sherwood & Hall, Agents, GAINESVILLE, COOK COUNTY, TEX. CAPT. J. A. H. HOSACK, Auctioneer, San Antonio, Bexar County, Tex.

N. B.—Ample accommodations on the grounds for all who may come.



Agents for the Iceberg Chief Dry-Air Refrigerator, and French China Water Coolers, Freezers, Library Lamps, Silver Plated Ware, etc., at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



Wholesale Dealer, corner Second and Houston, Fort Worth, Tex.

WELGIN WATCHES.

HOWARD TULLY, Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, 307 Houston Street, Fort Worth.

THE CLEVELAND FUR THIEVES.

Three Celebrated Criminals Captured in the Woods of Northern Michigan.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 28.—At an early hour this morning the following message was received at central police station:

Alpena, Mich., June 28.—Jacob Schmitt, superintendent of police here, has captured three of the four robbers who rescued McMann, their leader, at Ravenna, Ohio, while he was being brought here from Pittsburgh by Capt. Hoehn and Detective Hurligan. The fight was a desperate one, and Hurligan was badly injured that he died. A reward of \$10,000 was offered for the capture of the gang, and the police all over the country were requested to keep a lookout for the murderers. For the past month Captain Hoehn has been at work in the locality of Alpena. The police of this city had received reliable information that they were in hiding in the woods of Northern Michigan, and that they made Alpena their headquarters. Captain Hoehn had visited Alpena, but found, to his sorrow, that the criminals had flown. Sheriff Lynch was in Cleveland on Saturday, and his description of the Alpena men tallied with that of the murderers of Hurligan. Yesterday he telegraphed that the men had returned to Alpena, and last night he was wired to organize a posse and capture them. Detective Reeves also received information that the desperadoes were at Alpena, and he telegraphed that the men had returned to Alpena, and last night he was wired to organize a posse and capture them. Detective Reeves also received information that the desperadoes were at Alpena, and he telegraphed that the men had returned to Alpena, and last night he was wired to organize a posse and capture them.

Henry Pollack & Co. TRUNK FACTORY.

722 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEX.

MADE TO ORDER.

ROWAN COUNTY AGAIN.

The Friends of the Tollivers Reorganizing Around Morehead.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28.—It is reported from Catlettsburg that the Tolliver faction of Rowan county is reorganizing and the people of that section of the state are expecting another outbreak at Morehead. Two cousins of Craig Tolliver passed through Catlettsburg yesterday. They said they were from Lawrence county and were going to Morehead. A citizens' meeting it is reported will be held at Morehead Wednesday and the Tolliver gang who are recovering from the shock of Craig's death will try to get control of it. Town Marshal Jim Mannin of Morehead and his brother "Bud" Mannin were among those who escaped and are marshaling Tolliver's friends in Elletts county, their stronghold. Allie Young, county attorney, S. E. Young, Jr., and J. Rogers, arrested at Mount Sterling on the charge of complicity in the murder of the Logans, have been released by Judge Cooper on habeas corpus proceedings, under heavy bail. They are expected, with friends from Montgomery and Menifee counties, to meet the Mannins at Morehead on Wednesday. If this programme is carried out there will be more bloodshed.

Botany is a new science. It is the study of plants and flowers and the certain efficient of sleeplessness, and contains the remedy.

The Final of Anderson's

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SCIENCE OF

How to Detect a

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